ROOT EXPLAINS THE ISSUES

ADDRESS AT THE REPUBLICAN

empares the Administrations of Roose-

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—Secretary of State Boot, in his speech as temporary chairnan of the Republican State convention, spoke in part as follows:

Just a decade has passed since we were assembled in this place engaged in the business of nominating Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York. We are to the control of perform that duty according to our wis-tom, our loyalty to party and to country, in such a way that the Empire State shall rely cast her electoral vote for the epublican candidate to succeed the same heodore Roosevelt as President of the

May we not discern the performance of that duty an opportunity broader in its scope, more compelling in its obliga-tion than the mere attainment of local success? May we not do our work here in such a way and in such a spirit that throughout all the country Republicans shall be inspired with courage and hope and every doubtful voter shall be convinced by proof that in this great representative State, the home of the candidate for Vice-President, Republicans are sincere in their professions, loyal to their principles, unselfish in their patriotism, truly representative of the body of the people and worthy of the great traditions of the party of Lincoln?

We have a record which forbids discouragement or doubt in the performance of our task. We can turn to the administrations, now drawing to a close, both in May we not do our work here

trations, now drawing to a close, both in the State and in the nation, and with conthe State and in the nation, and with confidence ask every American voter to say whether they have not met all the great fundamental requisites of good government, whether they do not justify the belief that it is best for the country to keep in power the party which is responsible for them and is ertitled to the credit of them. Have not these administrations within the State and within the nation been honest? Have they not been capable? Have they not been efficient? Have they not set before all the people of America examples of pure, high minded and patriotic service in public office? Have they not raised the standard of public duty which the young men of America set for themselves? Have they not one us honor before the world? THE TRUE TESTS.

THE TRUE TESTS.

These are the true tests by which to determine whether it is wise to continue a political party in power. It is such tests as these that we all apply in our private affairs when we select a business agent of a trustee or a lawyer or a teacher for our children. Common sense dictates their application in the selection of our agents and trustees for public business. All parties make promises before election agreeable to the ear and satisfying to the wishes of voters; but will they keep the promises? What is the evidence that they are made up of men who have the honest will, the firmness of character and the ability without which such promises are worthless? Look to the record; see what parties have done in the past, and learn there which should be trusted for the future. Look not to petty, refined details, but to the broad question whether, taken as a whole, their wisdom, efficiency and honesty in the past give promise of wisdom, efficiency and honesty in the past give promise of wisdom, efficiency and honesty in the past give promise of wisdom, efficiency and honesty in the future. The answer to this question will be worth more as a guide to the voters at the coming election than all the discussion over fine spun theories and sanguine conjectures that can be crowded into a Presidential campaign.

Two OF A KIND. TWO OF A KIND.

TWO OF A KIND.

There have been two special and notable characteristics in which these two administrations have been alike. One is that they have both gone directly to the people of the country, to the great body of the electors themselves, for their inspiration and their strength. Neither Governor nor President has relied upon that view of expediency in the conduct of public affairs which is to be gained by secret conferences in closed rooms. They have construed their representation of the entation of the construed their representation of the people as being immediate and without intervening authority or interpreters. When they have formed opinions as to the lines of policy which it was wise to follow in the performance of their duties they have explained their opinions directly, through the press and through public speeches, to the people who elected them, and having got back the people's answer they have given due weight and effect to it in accordance with the true principles of representative government.

principles of representative government.

The second special resemblance is in a much more than ordinary vigor and sternness in the enforcement of law which have characterized both State and administrations. national administrations. Does the Connational administrations. Does the Con-stitution of the State say that no gam-bling shall be allowed in the State? Then it seems to the State administration a compulsory and inevitable conclusion, to be forthwith acted upon with all the power of the State, that such allowance must be stopped at all hazards, no matter who is hurt or who is offended. Do the laws of the United States declare that there shall be no discrimination in railroad rates between shippers great or small? Then discriminations and re-bates must be stopped by the whole ag-gressive force of the national Government, whatever the cost, however great and powerful may be the offenders purowever injurious may be their enenforcement has not consisted in applyontrol or in the exercise of governmental control or in the exercise of any new powers, but rather in breaking up the sleepy old methods of procedure, in securing practically adequate administrative statutes to give life to the old constitutional and statutory declarations of stitutional and statutory declarations of general rules which were by themselves ineffective, and in putting force and momentum into t tack on established

mentum into t and customary ev.

The substantial question for the voters to answer in November is, How shall we secure a continuance of the good government under which we have attained all our blessings, how select public agents who will maintain the peace and order and prosperity we now have and order and prosperity we now have and at the same time press forward and make practically effective the reforms which this Republican Administration has inaugurated and upon the value and beneficence of which all parties are agreed? duty is Secretary Tatt. His wide experience and long years of successful service under heavy responsibility as jurist, legislator, administrator, his intimate acquaintance with the public affairs of our country, internal and external, prove his wisdom, his skill and his capacity. The confidence and sympathy and intimate association with which he has stood by and aided President Roosevelt in every stage of the policies which by the common pasent of both parties now lie before us, be continued and developed in practical factiveness, indicate him as the best possible man to continue those policies. The character that we know so well, with its courage, firmness and energy, its un-selfishness, modesty, frankness, and honor, ssures us of his honest purpose and his minent fitness for the greatest of offices

THE PEOPLE RULE. The Democratic party announces as the issue of this campaign—upon which they ask the voters of the country to take the powers of administration and legislation away from the party that has thus proved its competency and to embark pon the experiment of Democratic concludes "the overshadowing issue," the question "Shall the people rule?"

Do not the people rule? This is a representative government. It surely is not proposed to do away with representation and have \$5,000,000 of people make and execute their laws directly, without the intervention of legislative and executive agents. Are not the laws being made The Democratic party announces

DRESS AT THE REPUBLICAN
STATE CONVENTION

STATE CONVENTION

STATE CONVENTION

STATE CONVENTION

stand Hughes and Says They Have
Been Much Alike—Tait True Successeor of Roose-elt—Hiddles Bryan's
Issues of "shall the People Rule?"
and Guarantee of Bank Deposits.

ARATOGA, Sept. 14.—Secretary of State

and executed by the agents whom the people have selected for that purpose? I find that by the lawful returns of the last Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt received 2,541,296 more votes for the Presidential election Theodore Roose-elt rec TARIFF REVISION.

There are two substantial proposals

made by the Democratic party as to the policy which they will follow if they are brought into power.

One is that they will wipe out the protective tariff and substitute a tariff for revenue only. I shall not discuss that proposition, but it ought not to be forgotten. The eleven years which have passed since the Dingley tariff was enacted have brought about many changes in the conditions to which the tariff law is applied. Many of these changes have resulted from the very prosperity which the protection afforded by the tariff has produced. In the nature of things such changes must occur and from time to time every tariff must be revised and adapted to the new conditions. As the period of revision, however, is always one of uncertainty and a consequent injury to business revisions ought not to be made too often or upon slight grounds. The Republican party has not considered that sufficient grounds for thus disturbing business have existed heretofore. It now considers that sufficient grounds do now exist, and it has pledged itself immediately after the 4th of March next to devote an extraordinary session of Congress to making such a revision in accordance with the true principles of protection. One of the questions that must be determined by the coming election is whether we shall have such a revision, or whether we shall have the principle of protection abandoned and a new tariff or whether we shall have the principle of protection abandoned and a new tariff enacted in accordance with the principles of free trade, and containing only such duties as are necessary to raise revenue for the support of the Government, without any protective purpose.

GUARANTEE OF DEPOSITS.

The other proposition of the Democratic platform is to require all national
banks to guarantee the payment of deposits by all other national banks. This
is another patent financial nostrum
advertised to catch the fancy of the multitude, and it should be suppressed under
the pure food law until it is correctly
labelled "a measure to compel legitimate
business to bear the risks of speculation."

It might well be called a measure to
destroy the national banking system. It might well be called a measure to destroy the national banking system, for who will wish to invest his money in a business where it is not merely subject to the risks assumed by the men whom he and his associates select to manage it, but is subject also to be called upon for the payment of an unlimited amount of debts of an indefinite number of persons over whom and whose obligations he and his associates have no control whatever? trol whatever?
Under the law any one who can furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but

furnish \$25,000 can start a bank, but in practice, as a rule, no one can start a bank who cannot also furnish a character which leads the community to trust him and deposit their money with him. If, however, the sound and honest banks of the country guarantee the debts of every bank a well earned reputation for honesty and business judgment will no longer be necessary as a part of the banker's capital. It will no longer be necessary for the community to consider whether a banker is honest or not. Any scalawag can start a bank or not. Any scalawag can start a bank and obtain deposits on the credit of all the banks of the country. Any one who wishes to use funds in speculative enterprises can start a bank, invite deposits and thus borrow money on the credit and thus borrow money on the credit of the entire banking capital of the United of the entire banking capital of the United States With such opportunities who can doubt that the standard of character of the bankers of the country would deteriorate and the use of banking funds for speculative enterprises would increase and that the losses which the honest bankers would be required to make good would increase correspondingly?

This burden will fall not merely upon the stockholders of the banks but upon the depositors also. Much banking capital would inevitably be driven out of the business and such as remained would have to make good its losses by reducing the rate

make good its losses by reducing the rate of interest to its depositors and increasing the rate of interest upon loans. The profits of the banking business, like those of he merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer, depend upon good management. The attempt to make all the profits of good management bear all the losses of bad management is a step in the socialistic process which would level all distinctions between thrift, enterprise and sound judgment on the one hand and recklessess, incapacity and failure on the other. BRYAN'S RECORD

What evidence of Democratic fitness to be entrusted with power is to be found in the record of its candidate for the Presidency? It is with profound satisfaction that we recognize the purity and uprightness of Mr. Bryan's character, and we cannot withhold our admiration from the skill and attractiveness of his oratory; but when a candidate for high office can furnish no evidence of fitness derived from the actual performance of officia duty and relies entirely upon what he proposes to do in the future we must test, so far as we can, the soundness of his judgment by the substance of his proposals, not by his manner of present-ing them.

It was skilful of Mr. Bryan to say that he is bound by the omissions of the Demo-cratic platform as well as by what it con-tains. But who dictated the omissions as well as the platform? Can an omission of to-day wipe out public utterances of the past and remove them from memory as a past and remove them from memory as a basis for judgment upon the public man? The same eloquent voice which now with so much confidence is telling us how the Government ought to be conducted was heard in Mr Bryan's candidacy of 1896 urging upon the American people as a panacea for all evils and an absolute necespanacea for all tyles and un-sity for our prosperity the free and un-limited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. Was he right then? Was sixteen to one. Was he right then? Was his judgment sound then? Would it have been wise for the people of the country to elect him President then in order to carry out the policy to which he was then de-

With the same confidence during his With the same confidence during his second candidacy he was heard to declare that the paramount issue before the American people was that of imperialism. Where is that issue now? However tired some Americans may be of the burden of the Philippines, what must be our estimate of the political wisdom and sense of proportion for which in the year 1900 the sa-called question of imperialism filled the horizon and obscured the sky as the one paramount issue bethe sky as the one paramount issue be-fore the American people? On the 30th of August, 1906, Mr. Bryan

on the 30th of August, 1886, Mr. Bryan announced upon his return from Europe, as the result of deliberate reflection, that government ownership of railroads was the cure-all demanded by the public interest. "I have reached the conclusion," he declared, "that there will be no permanent relief on the railroad questics from the discrimination between no permanent relief on the railroad queetion from the discrimination between individuals and between places and from extortionate rates until the railroads are the property of the Government and are operated by the Government in the interest of the people." That declaration he has repeated many times in sub-

stance.

Now Mr. Bryan proposes that under supervision of the national Government everybody shall provide for the payment of everybody else's debts by his bank deposit guarantee scheme.

Is it prudent to 'lace in his hands the great power of the Presidency; and above all is it wise to give to him rather than to Mr. aft, the experience i Judge, the filling of the four vacancies in the Supreme Court of the United States which may be expected during the next 2 dministration?

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHTED ST. PAUL & Minneapolis Express seaves Chicago daily via The North Western Line. 10:15 P. M.; electric lighted North Western Linited at 6:35 P. M. Other trains at 9:00 A. M. and 3:00 A. M. The Best of Everything. R. M. JOHNSON. 461 Broadway, New York, Adv.

TAFT RIGHT BACK AT BRYAN

ASKS THE NEBRASKAN TO LOOK OVER HIS OWN RECORD.

Vould Like to Hear About Some Past "Principles." Concerning Which Both Bryan and His Platform Are Stient -Bryan Attacks the Roosevelt Letter

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.-Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Cattleman Kohrs started things popping in fine style at the Taft headquarters to-day. The candidate's first feeling was one of pleasure over the letter made by the Democratic party as to the feeling was one of pleasure over the letter policy which they will follow if they are until along came a statement from Bryan given out at Baltimore.

personal attack that Mr. Taft has made on the Nebraskan. He digs up Bryan's past record and advises the peerless one to spend a little time perusing it. Here is the Taft statement:

"In my notification speech and in other speeches made since I attempted to make clear my position on all the issues of the campaign. If Mr. Bryan has been unable to understand them I cannot make them clearer. I stand on my record in office and on what I have said.

"Mr. Bryan should devote a little time to his own record, from which he seems to be struggling to separate himself with all the adroitness acquired in a twelve years hunt for an issue upon which he can be elected President. The readiness with which Mr. Bryan in successive Presidential campaigns passes from one paramount issue to another shows that the chief consideration which has affected his selection of an issue has been its plausibility in attracting votes. "He presents the remarkable spectacle

of one who has been seeking the Presidency for twelve years without success without official responsibility and with out the opportunity to test the various propositions which he has advanced for reforms, and yet of having the event demonstrate what a colossal failure he would have made in each instance had

Republican victory to sir. Bryan's promises.

"He now says that he favors the more rigid regulation of the railroads. In 1906 he expressed the view that the railroads could not be regulated because the railroads would own the regulators appointed by law and therefore he was in favor of government ownership. We hear nothing from him on this subject. Instead, by describing his platform not but as a protection against uncomfortable issues, he has attempted to give bond to keep the peace with respect to government ownership, which by its mere announcement showed its lack of the vote catching quality.

"He professes to have been the father"

Parker campaign he took occasion to charge Mr. Roosevelt with militarism and with being completely subject to the influence of corporations, only to see him win the greatest peace triumph of the world and secure such an effective stamp-

ing out of corporate abuses as to elicit the admiration of the entire country.

"Mr. Bryan professes to be the great friend of labor and yet he was one of the chief supporters in the passage of Gorman-Wilson bill that made helpless for four years. He then proposed as a remedy for the disasters to which labor was thus exposed the issuing of a cent dollar which would have cut in half such wages as there were and would have led to the hardest kind of struggle on labor's part to restore its wages to its proper equivalent under the gold stand-

The country has been most fortunate that the fallicy of Mr. Bryan's reform propositions has been exposed without propositions has been exposed without the cost of putting them into actual governmental practice and it will be fortunate indeed if the danger of four years depression to which it would be exposed in case of Mr. Bryan's election may be averted and if by Republican success in Newspaper, and subsequent preserved. November and subsequent prosperity and by clinching of the Roosevelt policies he may be again shown to be a prophet

without honor."

Mr. Taft declined to comment on the Roosevelt letter. Republicans around headquarters here, however, were chuckling over the way it has drawn Bryan out. They regard it as a cleverly laid trap by which Bryan is to be drawn into a discussion which will afford the President an opportunity to give him a few good rough rider punches. As to the exchange of compliments between Mr. tew good rough rider punches. As to the exchange of compliments between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, Republicans here were of the opinion that the incident would at least have the effect of putting a little ginger into the Republican side of the company.

the campaign.
Baltimone, Md., Sept. 14.—Mr. Bryan's attention was called to-day to the Roosevelt letter, and he said that while he had veit letter, and he said that while he had not taken time to read it all he had run over the headlines and subheads. Referring to the subject, he said:

"It was expected, of course, that President Roosevelt would support Mr. Taft. He could hardly fail to do that, in view of the fact that he selected him as the Administration's candidate and supported him with all the influence that the Administration could bring to bear.

him with all the influence that the Administration could bring to bear.

"The President's letter, however, might be objected to as 'irrelevant, immaterial and not the best evidence. If Mr. Taft were dead it would be interesting to know from Mr. Roosevelt what he knew of Mr. Taft's influence and work, but as Mr. Taft is alive and able to speak for himself it is hardly necessary for Mr. Roosevelt to tell us what Mr. Taft believes or what Mr. Taft will do, Mr. Taft is running upon a platform which was so unsatisfactory that hefthad to amend it in several important particulars, and, yet, even as

important particulars, and yet, even a amended, it gives the public no definite idea as to what Mr. Taft stands for. and promises to make some more. The ones he has already made have not thrown ones he has already made have not thrown any light upon the political situation, but it is to be hoped that he will yet conclude to define his position with sufficient clearness to enable the public to know what he stands for. It is not sufficient for the President to say that Mr. Taft is a friend of labor. That is a subject upon which the laboring man is entitled to an opinion, and Mr. Taft's friendship is to be determined, not by the President's indorsement; but by the measures which Mr. Taft advocates.

which Mr. Taft advocates.

"Mr. Taft believes that the labor organization should come under the operation of the anti-trust law, thus dealing with the men who belong to the labor organiza-tions as if they were merchandise, for the anti-trust law deals with the monopoly

of the products of labor. He is opposed to trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt, thus denying to the laboring man a safeguard which is guaranteed to every man tried in a criminal court. Mr. Taft does not agree with the laboring man in regard to the use of the injunction in labor disputes. No words of praise from the President can change Mr. Taft's attitude on this question or make that attitude more acceptable to the wage-earners.

attitude more acceptable to the wage-earners.

"Mr. Taft's position on the trust question is not changed by the President's indorsement. The President himself has not succeeded in putting any trust magnate in the penitentiary and only a few of the trusts have been disturbed. If Mr. Taft is no more successful than the President in his attack on the trusts he will not satisfy the expectations of the public. There are more trusts in the country to-day than there were when Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated, and Mr. Taft favors a weakening rather than given out at Baltimore.

Mr. Taft was incensed at some of the things in the Bryan statement, especially Mr. Bryan's intimation that Mr. Taft has not spoken for himself on some of the issues mentioned in the Roosevelt letter.

Mr. Taft called in a stenographer and dictated an attack on Bryan which is the hottest campaign talk that has come out of the Republican headquarters here. In fact the statement contains the first In fact the country to-day than there were where Mr. Rather than a strengthening of the auti-trust law, for he has advocated an amendment that will limit the operation of the law to 'unreasonable restraint of trade.'

"On the tariff question Mr. Taft has not use the word 'reduction.' It only promises 'revision,' and Mr Taft has construct the country to-day than in fact the sate of the country to-day than in fact the statement, especially a strengthening of the auti-trust law, for he has advocated an amendment that will limit the operation of the law to 'unreasonable restraint of trade.'

"On the tariff question Mr. Taft has not will be sufficient to express the will a strengthening of the auti-trust law, for he

ules will be lowered and some rised but there is no intimation as to whether

the average will be lower or higher than it is now.

"And so in regard to all the questions that are at issue Mr. Taft must make his position known. He cannot rely upon the President's indorsement An independent of a note is not necessarily his position known. He cannot rely upon the President's indorsement An indorsement of a note is not necessary if the maker of the note is good, and the indorsement is only good when suit can be brought against the indorser to enforce it. If Mr. Taft had a reform record of his own, he would not need to be indorsed by the President, and the President's indorsement is of no value unless the President will agree to stay in Washington and see that Mr. Taft makes good. We ought to have some definite statement as to what the public is to expect from Mr. Taft. No such definite statement appears in the platform and no definite conclusion can be drawn from Mr. Taft's speeches, and it does not answer the purpose for the President to say that he feels sure that Mr. Taft will do what is right or what is just, for there is a wide difference of opinion as to what is right and as to what is just. A few plain, simple sentences from Mr. Taft would be worth more than the eulogy that the President pronounces."

BALTIMORE WARMS TO BRYAN. Reception Much More Kindly Than Those of 1896 and 1900.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.-William Jennings Bryan made two speeches in Maryhe been permitted to carry his nings Bryan made two speeches in Mary-proposals into the policies of the land to-day, one at Annapolis before country. He does not now say whether more than 5,000 persons and another tohe is still in favor of the free coinage night at the Fifth Regiment Armory, where of silver. He does not now answer the fully 20,000 people had assembled. Owing at Six Dollars and

of silver. He does not now answer the question whether if he were President and an exigency should arise in which he would be called upon to exercise his discretion affirmatively to maintain the parity between gold and silver he would exercise that discretion.

"He has not permitted himself to discuss in this campaign the issue of antimperialism, which was the paramount issue in 1900 as he declared, and in respect to which the policy of the Republican party has been vindicated by the event, so that tranquility and a good government exist in the Philippine Islands, and even the Independistas prefer the Republican victory to Mr. Bryan's promises.

"He has not permitted himself to discuss in this campaign the issue of antimperialism, which was the paramount issue in 1900 as he declared, and in respect to which the policy of the Republican party has been vindicated by the event, so that tranquility and a good government exist in the Philippine Islands, and even the Independistas prefer the Republican victory to Mr. Bryan's promises. and all of the Democratic Congressmen, together with all of the State and city officials, accompanied him from the hotel to the armory. In the party were also four Democratic ex-Governors, the

nouncement showed its lack of the vote catching quality.

"He professes to have been the father and now to be the heir of the Roosevelt policies, and yet in no campaign of the three in which he has taken part, and two of which he himself led, did he make them the paramount issue. Indeed in the paramount issue. Indeed in the lack occasion to the lack of the case of the cheering began and it continued for nearly fifteen minutes.

The candidate's speech was devoted mainly to those issues which he has covered in previous speeches. He said among other things he was obliged to come here to defend the Democrary because the East is not well supplied with news-

the Massichusetts Bryan Club received word from W. J. Bryan to-day that he would come to Boston from New York on Saturday morning and would make a speech here that afternoon. Dr. Coughlin of the national Democratic committee will make arrangements for the meeting, which will probably be held in Tremont Temple. After speaking here Mr. Bryan will go to Providence, where he is scheduled to talk on Saturday night. uled to talk on Saturday night.

Conners Gives a Dinner to Democratic Editors.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 14.—State Chairman State committee. There were over a hundred editors present and they cheered Mr. Conners loudly when he entered. Speeches were made by Herman Ridder. William E. Mackey, Edward T. Williams of Niagara, Thomas P. Hefferman of Dunklik and Augustus Thomas cirk and Augustus Thomas.

DREAM TOLD HIM HIS FATE. Texas Planter Killed Just as Night Vision Indicated He Would Be Killed.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 11.-John Buchtern, a wealthy cotton planter of Waller county, who was shot to death by Raymond Newton, a negro cotton picker in his employ, had a premonition of death in a dream several nights before the crime He had not quarrelled with the negro or any one else and, as he declared in his letter describing his dream, he did not believe he had an enemy living and he had no reason to suspect that anybody wanted to take his life. But the dream wanted to take his life. But the dream made a deep impression on him, and as he lived alone on his big plantation he wrote out the details of the dream and mailed it to his cousin, James Barry, of

ueces county.

The assassin in the dream appeared as young man bearing an ugly scar on the ack of his neck and the first joint of the forefinger of the left hand was missing. He used a shotgun or rifle and shot as it from ambush. Another man appeared in the dream as an accomplice.

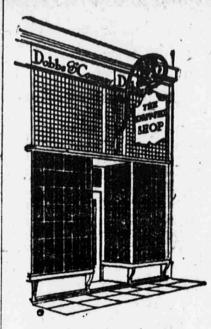
Buchtern wrote to his cousin that he knew of no person answering this desription.

Five days after the dream the planter rive days after the dream the planter had a quarrel with Newton at the latter's home about wages, and as Buchtern left the place on horseback the negro rushed out of the house with a rifle and shot the out of the house with a rine and shot the planter in the back, killing him. Newton tallied in every detail with the dream murderer and is in jail. His brother, who tallies with the accomplice in the fream, was lynched by a mob.

ORVILLE WRIGHT'S DAY OFF Aeroplane Man Fixes His Engine and Prepares to Fly To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Orville Wright was prevented from attempting an aeroplane flight to-day because the readjusting of his engine had not been fin-Besides, there was a strong breeze plowing over the parade ground at Fort Myer.
For several days the engine has worked

badly, although not so badly as to pre-vent Mr. Wright from breaking records missed an explosion about every five Mr. Wright got at the engine early this morning and took out the parts that were suspected of causing the trouble. He will probably make a flight to-morrow.



242 FIFTH AVENUE

THE KNAPP-FELT SHOP

Hats for Men

feature peculiar to this establishment is the opportunity for individual selection afforded by a variety of smart shapes of unquestionable taste and propriety.

Knapp-Felt Derbies and Soft Hats are shown in two grades-Knapp-Felt De Luxe Knapp-Felt at Four Dollars.

> Dobbs & Co. 242 FIFTH AVENUE

between 27th and 28th Streets

Tatt Urged to Talk to Labor Unions.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14—Mr. Taft is going to meet George B. Cox, the Republican boss of Hamilton county, and his two lieutenants, Rud Hynicka and Garry Herrmann, in a political conference.

Conners gave a dinner to-night to the tion to help Mr. Taft in his local campaign. Democratic editors of the State at the Now, however, that Mr. Taft has consented New Hotel Seneca. Mr. Conners was late to meet the Cox-Hynicka-Herrmann triin arriving because of the meeting of the umvirate the Bryan attack is likey to be doubly sharp.

to-night that there was nothing else for him to do. The Cox county committee had passed resolutions indorsing his candidacy and appointing Cox and his lieutenants as a committee to call upon him and help him in every way possible with his campaign. Mr. Taft could not, his friends say, have openly rejected this offer of support.

When Mr. Taft was speaking in 1905 he was referring, it was pointed out, to a municipal ticket nominated by the Cox machine, and the question of Cox controlled candidates in no way, it is said, enters into the present situation. Mr. Taft's friends say further that the candidate's opinion of Cox as a machine boss has in no sense changed and that Mr. Cox may find this out to his discomfiture if he attempts to press Judge Taft at the coming conference.

Trancisco) reported to the federation, Governor-General Taft's administration in the Phillipines was encouraging and fair toward organized labor."

To-morrow will be Mr. Taft's birth-day. He will be 51 years old. He has received many letters and telegrams of congratulation. He will celebrate the occasion by delivering two speeches, one before a delegation of 1,000 voters from Greenfield, Ind., and the other before the Ohio conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The speech before the A. M. E. conference will be delivered early in the assembly room of the Hotel Sinton. The speech before the A. M. E. conference will be in the evening. Mr. Taft will be escorted from his home to Allen Temple by a negro delegation.

Mr Taft has received an interesting letter from an Oklahoma banker on the hank deposit guaranty law of that State. The banker says among other things:

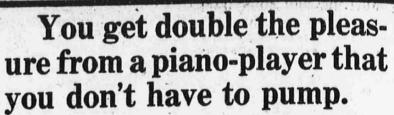
"The State of Oklahoma has made the deposit guaranty law, and says it is good, but the say and says it is good. coming conference.

committee in a letter to Chairman Lueders of the Republican county committee. He says in part in the letter:

"I have your letter of September 10 in which you advise me that a special standwhich you advise me that a special standing committee of three, representing the Republican organization of Hamilton county, Ohio, has been appointed in accordance with a resolution of the Republican central committee for the purpose of conferring with me and rendering me the most efficient service during the present campaign. I shall be glad to confer with this committee, but I prefer to delay the conference until next week."

Mr. Taff gross on to say that he would Mr. Taft goes on to say that he would like to have Arthur I. Vorys, his chief of

One of Mr. Taft's visitors to-day was Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington. Mr. Moore is a be no contest before the Legislature.



The Electrelle gives a degree of artistic expression never before attained in a piano-player; and it requires no pumping.

It enables you to bring out all strument. It does not interfere with the delicate shades of expression here- hand-playing. There is nothing to keep you from the of both the player and your own piano. Electrelle The

has set a new standard. It is the greatest achievement ever made in the realm of piano-players.
Call and let us demonstrate the Electrelle to your satisfaction at our New York headquarters, opposite the Waldorf-As-toria.

illustrated descrip-

the case. That gives it added value -saves parting with your piano in Write exchange for an inferior bulky in-

except in ac-

complished hand-playing. It re-flects your own in-

dividuality. This shows how differ-

ent it is from the

ordinary mechani-

cal piano-player. And it is all posti-

ble by a simple touch of a few controlling keys.

The Electrelle

can be put inside

your own plane without marring

ELECTRELLE COMPANY

2 West Thirty-third Street, New York



MAINE WOODS

a 9-cent stamp today for "In the Fish and Game and "Fish and Game Laws Worth Knowing"— Country" and "Fish and Game Laws Worth Kno two books replete with illustrations and information

C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agent, Boston, Mass. dress " uame." Passenger I epartment. Boston, Vass.

BOSTON MAINE

Hide Since He Was Skinned at Akron

Herrmann, in a political conference.

Mr. Taft flayed all three of these men in his well remembered Akron speech of 1905, when he asked Cox in effect where 1905, when he "got it," and declared that he would not cast a ballot for the men niominated by the Cox machine.

Mr. Bryan's managers have already announced that the Nebraskan will drag the ghost of the Akron speech out when he appears here on September 24 The Bryan people jumped at the opportunity presented in the mere naming by Cox of himself and his two lieutenants as a sub-committee of the county organiza-

Mr. Taft in consenting to receive the sub-committee does not commit himself in any way. Mr. Taft's friends are saying to-night that there was nothing else for

Cox's purpose in having this use less sub-committee appointed was apparently to force Mr. Taft into a conference in the hope of using the occurrence as vindication against the Akron speech.

Members of the Roosevelt League which was organized here after the Akron speech to oppose the Cox ring, did not hesitate to show their disappointment over the action of Mr. Taft. They did not doubt that Mr. Taft would handle Cox without gloves if the occasion arose. but several of them expressed regret that he had put himself in a position which would be open to misrepresentation. Mr. Taft consented to meet the sub

staff, present at the conference and Mr. Vorys was out of town. The Taft letter was turned over to George B. Cox by

TAFT TO MEET GEORGE B. COX

In the line of months ago by the representatives of the constitutional bodies of the American Federation of Labor to stand by the friends

"Instead of Gompers attempting to decide who are enemies and who are friends why does he not give the facts with regard to the records of the two leading candidates for the Presidency and then rely on the high intellgence and loyalty of the individual members to decide each for himself?

"I challenge him to show that Mr. Taft was first to issue injunctions in labor disputes, that he ever made a decision that was not in perfect accord with the law of the land or that fairly could be said to be inimical to the best interests of unionism.

unionism.
"And I demand that Mr. Gompers and

"And I demand that Mr. Gompers and others authorized to speak for organized labor shall not suppress the fact that several decisions of Judge Taft were of lasting benefit to the cause of union labor, that his injunctions conceded the basic rights of unionism as unionists contend for them. As Mr. Gompers's own commissioner (Rodenberg of San Francisco) reported to the federation, Governor-General Taft's administration in the Phillipines was encouraging and

"The State of Oklahoma has made the deposit guaranty law, and says it is good, but when any State or county officer deposits any public funds in his control he requires an additional bond insuring those public funds, which would indicate that the State and county officers of Oklahoma do not consider the law that is good enough to protect the people money as good enough to offer them protection with the public funds, although the law covers all deposits.

"The bank with which I am connected operates under this law. And when it was organized in June last we had to pay into the State Treasury 3 per cent, of our capital to come under the guaranty of our capital to come under the guaranty law. Nevertheless, when I apply for a deposit of part of the county or State funds I am required to make additional oond covering that deposit.

LA FOLLETTE WON'T FIGHT. Will Offer No Opposition to Stephenson's Reelection to the Senate.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14. - Senator La Follette will not oppose the election of Senator Stephenson by the Legislature on the Officers Chesen for the Regular Session ground of expenditure in the primary campaign. The Senator made this state-ment to friends while in Milwaukee to-

Senator La Follette realizes that as the author and promoter of the primary election law it would not be consistent for him to take any part in vitiating the law the first time it was appued to a United States Senator. Furthermore, he will have to be nominated and elected under the same law if he is a candidate to suoceed himself two years from now.

With Senator La Follette's position thus defined it looks as though there would



Furniture From Maker To User

HE present, alas! is the era of the "near-good" and the "just-as-good." To have To have what seems pass for what is; to put on, instead of in; to make things to sell only on their looks—these are ready temptations to the furniture maker, who sets profit above repute.

The dead masters thought and wrought differently. They strew for intrinsic worth, for goodness through-and-through and in-and-

Since 1851 we have lived up to the highest ideals of the craft and set our face granite-like against the debasement of our products.

"The Signet of Furniture Quality" means Furniture that can be handed down from father to son with pride in the giving and de-light in the getting.

Many rare and exquisite sets and pieces invite your critical judgment. Being makers, you pay us a single price and save Fifty Per Cent., the dealer's usual profit.

F. MOHR & CO. Established 1851 Studios et

112 West Forty Second St. Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue Take elevator to fifth floor

STORAGE

for household effects IN FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE CARPET CLEANSING

T. M. STEWART of Ave.

438-442 West 51st St.

Telephones, Founded 5567-Columbus in 1863 MEXICAN CONGRESS TO MEET,

Which Regins To-morrow at the Capital. MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14.-The executive officials of the national Congress, which convenes in regular session on Wednesday.

onvenes in regular session on Wednesday, have been selected as follows: President, Gregorio Mendizabal; First Vice-President, Alberto Lopez Hermosa; Second Vice-President, Carlos Martinez Peregrina; First Secretary, Lorenzo Elizaga; Second Secretary, Genaro Garcias; Third Secretary, Antonio Ne La Pena y Reyes; Fourth Secretary, Guillermo Pous; Sub-Secretaries, Francisco Fernandez Castello, Enrique Torres Toria, Rafael Hernandez Enrique Torres Torija, Rafael Hernandez and Manuel R. Uruchurtu